

own words. Both GRI and CAMERON remark that a group known as "the Campaign for the 48 States" was the "ancestor" of ACA. GRI says: "Its chairman was Robert B. Snowden, who was initially the finance chairman of ACA and is more recently an endorser of the John Birch Society." CAMERON says:

"The chairman of the Campaign for the 48 States was Robert B. Snowden, who was initially the finance chairman of ACA and is more recently an endorser of the John Birch Society."

When CAMERON had finished, Congressman JOHN BRADEMAs, Democrat of Indiana, stood up to join the attack, reading into the Record the GRI material on ACA's finances. In none of these congressional onslaughts, going back to Senator McGEE, was credit given to the "exclusively educational" services of GRI.

M. STANTON EVANS.

The San Diego Union article of May 19 by Edith K. Roosevelt also gave us a little more background on Group Research, Inc., and when we equate the information in this news story with what has been said about the Americans for Constitutional Action, I would say that the extremism which is allegedly involved in the thinking of ACA is not nearly as extreme as some of the rabble-raising phrases which appeared on the chart in GRI's office. Edith K. Roosevelt's article is as follows:

HUSH-HUSH FIRM LISTS ANTI-REDS

(By Edith K. Roosevelt)

The name "Group Research, Inc." sounded intriguing. I decided to look into it. I have been a reporter for more than a decade but this gave me a new experience.

Wesley McCune, head of the three-room office, was out. While awaiting his return, I noticed a wall chart. When I began taking notes, the staff of three girls leaped up suspiciously and a young man came from an outer office. The scene ended with my being ordered to leave.

Next day, I tried again, and met McCune. He gave me a velvet welcome which turned to harsh negatives when I began to ask questions.

Group Research, Inc., has been quietly operating for more than a year. Only last month, a syndicated newspaper dispatch said the organization was investigating where and how rightwing groups got their financial backing. An informant told me it specialized in accumulating dossiers on anti-Communists and so-called rightists. When anti-Communists do this, it is called a blacklist.

My decision to do some researching into Group Research, Inc., was hastened when I was told that its headquarters at Room 422, 1404 New York Avenue NW., was crammed with filing cabinets—one of which contained a card about Edith Kermit Roosevelt.

I wondered why the dossier on me included such details as that I had "discussed the folly of shipping foreign aid to India."

Why should this go into a record in an office listing itself as nonprofit and educational?

I was in eminent company. Also listed are writers, educators and scholars of world renown. Dr. Wilhelm Roepke, who helped guide West Germany's miraculous postwar economic recovery is one. Why? Also anyone who was a sponsor of groups like Young Americans for Freedom, or is listed on the masthead of publications such as Modern Age. This academic-type quarterly features contributions of many extremists.

Who compiles this "educational" information? McCune was assistant to Charles F. Brennan when he was Secretary of Agriculture, and later was public information officer of the National Farmers Union.

The chart in this office listed a dozen organizations opposed to communism, such as the Farm Bureau Federation, the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Freedoms Foundation and Young Americans for Freedom.

Above these names were colored balloons bearing the labels, "racism," "bookburners," "bogey of inflation—the balanced budget," "promilitary," "anti-Cuban extremists," "anti-UNICEF," "anti-Semitic," "antimedical care," "States rights primitives," "censorship," and "anti-Federal aid to education."

One of the questions I naturally asked McCune was: "For whom are you compiling these names and data?" "That's my business," he said.

"Who are the people behind your group?" "That's my business," he said.

This secretiveness and the smear labels on the chart raised many questions. I thought of the curiously synchronized campaign alleging the wealth of anti-Communist groups, broadly implying that anti-Red leaders were raking in huge profits. These smears are false but they dried up many contributions, forcing serious cutbacks in the work of these anti-Communist groups.

A final question: "Who pays for Group Research?" I asked McCune. He said: "That's my business."

I think it is my business—and that of the public.

Cuba file
Study of Communist Aggression in Cuba and the Americas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 22, 1963

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the editors of the VFW monthly publication, VFW, rendered the Nation a real service in calling attention to the valuable study of Communist aggression in Cuba and the Americas by the Stennis subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a brief article appearing in the July issue of VFW by Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, in which he lists five outstanding accomplishments of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services so ably chaired by our distinguished colleague from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

VFW AND NATIONAL SECURITY

(By Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps (retired))

Apparently many persons in our country expected the Soviet Union to slow its development of Cuba as a base for pushing Communist aggression in the Americas following the crisis last year. They have been engaging in the flimsiest kind of wishful dreaming.

This, in essence, is the only conclusion possible after reading evidence set forth in the brief, remarkably frank report of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee headed by Mississippi's straight thinking Senator JOHN STENNIS.

Notable, also, is the fact this recent report

received the unanimous approval of Democrat and Republican subcommittee members.

On the basis of its long, thorough and impartial investigation, the subcommittee came to some fundamental, eye-opening conclusions. Here are a few:

1. No one in the United States knows how many Russians are in Cuba. The much-talked about figure of 17,500 troops appears to be a minimum estimate.

2. There is no evidence that any of the combat troops of the four Russian, mobile-armored groups have been withdrawn from Cuba.

3. Accusations that there was a "photographic gap" in our military flight surveillance of Cuba are unfounded.

4. U.S. intelligence "freely concedes that, in terms of absolutes, it is possible that despite our surveillance program, we were misled and deceived" as to whether strategic missiles and bombers were removed from Cuba.

5. The "evidence is overwhelming" that Castro is energetically furthering Communist revolution and subversive movements throughout the Americas, and this is "a grave and ominous threat to the peace and security of the Americas."

The subcommittee made a very thorough investigation and analysis of U.S. intelligence collection and evaluation processes in connection with the Cuban crisis. The results were not encouraging.

The subcommittee reported "a predisposition of the intelligence community" to the belief that the U.S.S.R. would not put strategic missiles in Cuba. This means our intelligence evaluators allowed their conclusions to be clouded by wishful thinking. The history of warfare undisputedly demonstrates that any nation permitting its intelligence evaluations to be governed by wishful thinking, rather than cold logic, is buying a one-way ticket to disaster.

The Stennis subcommittee has been of historic service to our Nation through its penetrating and frank report, "The Cuban Military Buildup." This report should be the basis for a reexamination of our entire intelligence network—and especially of the techniques used in evaluating intelligence information. The report should be required reading for every American citizen.

"Letter to a Member of Congress," and Editorial in the Mennonite, July 9, 1963

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1963

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, one of the most thoughtful editorials I have seen with respect to the issue of civil rights legislation was published in the July 9, 1963 issue of The Mennonite, a publication of the Mennonite Church.

The editorial, written by Maynard Shelly, editor of the journal, follows:

EDITORIAL: LETTER TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

This will be a long hard summer for you. I can see it coming. Besides all your other duties in the swamps of the District of Columbia, you now face the matter of civil rights of our citizens. I guess we all knew that it couldn't be put off forever. It had to happen sometime. But what?

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A4583

[From the Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho,
July 10, 1963]

JUST PLAIN MAGIC

So the Great White Father who runs the Bonneville Power Administration waves his magic wand and presto, power bills for the Raft River REA are cut in half. This seemingly difficult feat is accomplished merely by signing up the Raft River REA with Bonneville. No, nothing else has changed, just the amount of the bill.

It's the same power, generated at the same facilities where the same people are employed. Costs? Yes, they remain the same, too.

That's where the magic comes in. Presumably the Bureau of Reclamation was peddling power to the Raft River REA at cost before the facilities were taken over by Bonneville. So how can Bonneville—with the same facilities, same employees, and same costs—manage to cut the price of power in half?

It's quite simple. Bonneville doesn't pay much attention to the costs of generating electricity and it's crystal clear there doesn't have to be any relationship between Bonneville's costs and rates. Otherwise, Bonneville could manage somehow to operate in the black. But Bonneville goes on operating in the red year after year, and without having to dig up a red cent for taxes, either. It might be pointed out that taxes take approximately one-third of every dollar of income from private utilities.

So what it boils down to is that taxpayers all over the Nation are helping pay the bill for generating that power the Raft River REA is getting at half price now.

When you get backstage and look at the props used by the magician, somehow his act doesn't look quite the same.

As soon as the Raft River REA gets all squared around and sets its new rates, it would be interesting to publicize those rates and compare them to comparable charges to the Idaho Power Co.

For instance, it isn't common knowledge the Raft River REA has been charging its customers more than adjacent users pay to Idaho Power. And even with Bonneville's magic bookkeeping, there's a good chance they'll still be paying more. The last published farm residence rate for Raft River users was 2.09 cents per kilowatt-hour in 1961. Idaho Power was charging similar users only 1.576 cents per kilowatt-hour at the same time. Since then, Idaho Power's rate has been increased to about 1.69 cents per kilowatt-hour.

The power rate for irrigators charged by Raft River in 1961 was 1.20 cents per kilowatt-hour, compared to Idaho Power's .86 and its present rate of about .92 cents per kilowatt-hour.

And the average charge for farm residence of the four REAs serving the north Idaho area is 1.74 cents per kilowatt-hour.

That's an example of low-cost public power. And keep in mind the REA's pay only a token 3½ percent of their gross in lieu of taxes.

Americans for Constitutional Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago several of my colleagues took the floor of this House to attempt to discredit the Americans for Constitutional

Action, believing that guilt by association was the proper way to discredit this organization. This is a tactic liberals generally call McCarthyism. It was indicated that several members of the board of directors of Americans for Constitutional Action may have some connection with the John Birch Society and even went so far as to infer that the background of one of the directors might be in question because he had formerly been associated with Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge. It is interesting to note that the proposed director of the President's Domestic Peace Corps operation is also a former officer of that organization. I would hasten to add, however, that from what I know of the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge, it is a top-notch patriotic organization and, quite frankly, I am convinced at this stage of the game ACA is in that same category.

I do not question the fact that some of the leadership of ACA may have some sort of connection with the John Birch Society, but I do question the propriety of equating the ACA with extremism because of this. In my congressional district I know several who are alleged to be members of the John Birch Society who are also members of the bar association, but that does not make the bar association other than a good organization. I know several who are alleged to be members of the Birch Society who are members of the Rotary Club, and I would ask: "Should we impugn the motives of the Rotary Club because of this?"

I could go on and give other such instances since the local press in my hometown have devoted quite a bit of space to "exposing" Birch members. Some are members of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and other churches. Would my liberal colleagues condemn these religious faiths?

As a matter of fact, the following article which appeared in a National Review bulletin recently would indicate that the source of information of the various attacks on Americans for Constitutional Action is Group Research, Inc. It would seem to me that one could probably do equally as good a job on Group Research, Inc., and its advocates as was done on Americans for Constitutional Action and the advocates of that organization. The National Review article is as follows:

Two weeks ago this column discussed the emergence of a new liberal organization called Group Research, Inc. GRI's stock-in-trade is tracing obscure, and sometimes remote, connections among various elements of what it calls the right wing. This information is used by labor unions and other forces on the left in their current drive to head off the conservative movement.

It is ironic that GRI's specialty is the study of interlocking connections; it has a few of its own. Operating head of GRI is Wesley McCune, former assistant to one-time Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan (author of the ADA-favored Brannan Plan), and former employee of the National Farmers Union, the ADA of the agricultural world (Farmers Union Chief James Patton is a leader in ADA). One of the incorporators of GRI is James Heller, Secretary of the Washington chapter of the ACLU.

GRI is incorporated as a nonprofit organization. Its statement of purpose says "the objects of the corporation are exclusively

educational and no other." Yet it becomes apparent that GRI is closely involved in a political campaign of guilt by association—a tactic liberals professed to abhor when allegedly practiced by Senator McCarthy. In point of fact, the group is far less an educational venture than many of the conservative groups it calls extremist. Its findings are being clearly put to political uses.

The first verifiable public airing of GRI's researches was a speech delivered October 4, 1962 by Liberal Senator GALE McGEE, Democrat, of Wyoming. McGEE attacked the Washington newsletter, Human Events, and the Americans for Constitutional Action. His dissertation followed, from point to point, the research previously turned out by GRI. In some places, the wording was almost identical. For example, on July 20, 1962 GRI produced a special report on ACA. It says of ACA's staff: "ACA's first organizer appears to have been John Underhill, of Washington, D.C. Soon after the opening of the Washington office, Kenneth Ingwalson, who had been on the staff of the American Farm Bureau Federation, became executive director of ACA. He served until early 1961 and is currently assistant publisher of Human Events, which collaborates with ACA. He was replaced as executive director of ACA by Charles A. McManus, Jr., who had been with the ACA staff since 1959."

McGEE's version reads as follows: "The first paid organizer appears to have been a John Underhill of Washington, D.C. However, soon after the opening of the office here, Kenneth W. Ingwalson took over as executive director. Mr. Ingwalson, as has been noted earlier, had been on the staff of the American Farm Bureau Federation, where he was director of their special education program. He served with ACA until last year, and, as I have mentioned, is now at Human Events. Mr. Ingwalson has been replaced as ACA's Executive Director by Charles A. McManus Jr., who has been with the organization since August 1959."

McGEE's fidelity to the GRI materials includes reliance upon some of its errors. GRI lists, as a contributor to ACA, one "Harold Rousburg." In point of fact (GRI please note for future use), the gentleman's name is Ransburg. Evidently McGEE took the material GRI supplied, made a few changes in phraseology, and stuck the result in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of a bitter partisan attack on conservatives. Quite an exercise in education.

GRI materials have also been popping up in the publications of the unions. In August 1962, the Labor Beacon published a long write-up on H. L. Hunt's "Life Line" radio program. An editor's note preceding the article accuses Hunt of "spreading poison," and says: "Group Research, Inc., has made a study of these organizations and men. Each month we will print the history of an organization and the men behind it so you can get an idea of the insidious forces working and writing to undermine you." UAW's Solidarity, house organ of Walter Reuther, has just run off a four-part series entitled "That Other Subversive Network," a blanket smear of conservatives ("Some very rich men would like to do away with our democracy"). Hunt is again a major target, and Reuther's indebtedness to GRI can be observed in such things as quotes from Hunt with precisely the same phrases retained, precisely the same ellipses indicating omissions.

Most recent exponent of GRI "research" has been freshman Representative RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, Democrat of California, who took to the floor of the House May 20 to renew the attack on ACA. CAMERON described ACA as "a political leech," which "is doing the Devil's work in American politics." Having thus established his own moderation, CAMERON proceeded to parrot the GRI material for the benefit of his House colleagues. Like McGEE, he lapsed into the phraseology of GRI, neglecting to put the matter in his

ber industry that are concerned with transportation. And I will.

Let me first tell you of an incident that happened to me while I was in the Soviet Union only a few weeks ago. I was there unofficially; but as a member of the President's National Export Expansion Council, I was working hard at discovering new avenues of trade and at balancing our export position, mentally, with what we will be up against in the years ahead from the Iron Curtain countries and the other export nations of the world.

We were taken there to see some Russian schoolchildren.

They were lined up in front of us and told to sing. The song loosely translated, told of the glories of Russia, how they would go on and grow bigger and stronger in the world, how they had the finest place to live * * * and * * * how they would all work for the future of their communism.

These children were 4 and 5 years old; but the message being drummed into their heads was one that I felt we could duplicate in our own terms, not only to the children of our grade schools but to everyone concerned with the economic and financial welfare of this country.

As a lumberman, my first real brush with the inadequacies of our transportation system when matched against the rest of the world, began in 1959 and 1960 when I noticed the big cargo mills in Portland, Oreg., along the shores of Washington, down the banks of the Columbia River, going out of business one after another.

The reason then given, was simple, "Canadian competition." But when we looked, we found it was not Canadian competition at all that had shut down more than 200 sawmills in the Pacific Northwest; the loss of some 13,800 mill jobs in a little more than 2 years. It was the inability of our intercoastal merchant marine, protected and nursed by the antiquated Jones Act, to compete with the foreign bottoms of international shipping.

Let me explain what is happening. Cargo mills, those that still survive, must pay \$36 a thousand to water ship their lumber to the Atlantic coast markets.

Canadian cargo mills, shipping the same product to the same American lumber buyers in the East can ship their lumber for \$22, at most \$24 per 1,000 board feet. The spread is anywhere from \$12 to \$14 on a product, where if you make a \$2 a thousand profit, you are doing well. The result of this transportation disparity has been the loss of 500 million feet of our market each and every year since the Canadians took over, beginning in 1960; it has meant a price structure that we cannot hope to compete with. It has resulted in the closures of all but a few of our cargo market mills, and the shift of others from cargo or ocean shipping to rail shipping.

Most of you transportation people are aware that American mills must ship in American bottoms in the intercoastal trade as required by the Jones Act. Efforts of our industry to repeal the Jones Act or to modify it have met with the sternest opposition from the maritime industry and the labor interests.

Recently, in Washington, I joined with some other lumber industry representatives to discuss the issue with representatives of the maritime industry on the basis that both their industry, which has dwindled to a mere 12 or 14 antique ships in intercoastal trade, and ours, reduced almost daily by the low-cost Canadian product, are dying, have in fact died almost beyond repair.

Our domestic, intercoastal fleet is made up of World War II Liberty ships, wartime built and 20 or more years old, ships never designed for the economic loading and unloading of bulk lumber cargoes. The useful life of a ship is 20, at most, 25 years.

The result is that our loading and dis-

charging costs are as much as \$7 to \$9 per 1,000 board feet greater than what our competitors can do with the foreign-built, especially designed bulk cargo carriers that are hauling their products to our east coast. This alone is one major part of that \$12 to \$14 price spread I mentioned earlier.

Our maritime friends state bluntly that if they had such ships as the foreigners have in service from Canada's west coast, a foreign port, to our east coast, then they could at least equal the Canadian's loading and discharging costs.

But the American merchant marine industry is required to build their ships in American shipyards so that a fine, 15,000-ton bulk carrier costing the Swedes or the British or the Greeks \$5 million in a Japanese yard, would cost our fleet at least \$10 million in an American yard.

There is a hope that we may some day get back into this horserace with a piece of legislation currently coming before Congress under the guidance of the shipping industry. It seeks either permission to have our ships built abroad or a subsidy from the Federal Government on shipbuilding that would make up the cost differential between building in an American yard and the lowest foreign costs available.

The merchant marine is also seeking to have lumber classed as a bulk commodity before the Interstate Commerce Commission, exempt from the ICC regulations.

The merchant marine spokesmen were blunt in their contention to us that they feel ICC regulations, more than any other one item, has led the demise of the American intercoastal merchant fleet. Picking up the cry of our northwest lumber industry, they said to us: "We ask only the opportunity of being able to compete on an equal basis. If we must compete, allow us to compete with the same types of ships, purchased at the same capital investment; allow us to compete without the ICC regulations on our backs as the foreign bottoms do from Canada to the east coast, and now from American ports to Puerto Rico."

A Bill To Close U.S. Seaports to Foreign-Flag Vessels Engaged in Commerce With Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1963

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would in effect close U.S. seaports to foreign-flag vessels of nations which allow their ships to be used in commerce with Cuba.

This legislation would prohibit any article from being transported in interstate or foreign commerce by such vessels, and would also prohibit the shipment of any article which has been transported by any such vessels.

The continuing ship traffic of vessels flying the flags of our allies to and from Cuba has been steady since the communization of Cuba. Although the United States has tried to discourage this traffic, these efforts have not resulted in ending the assistance which our allies provide Communist Cuba through use of their ocean shipping capacity.

Cuba being an island makes water transportation the most economical means of supply for that nation. To end allied shipping to Cuba would put a serious kink in the Moscow-to-Havana pipeline.

I am hopeful that the Congress will realize the urgency of this situation, and enact this legislation as rapidly as possible.

Southern Idaho's New Slogan: "Bonneville, Please Include Us Out"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1963

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, this is the third of a series of articles on why "Bonneville's multimillion-dollar annual losses and areas of substantial and persistent unemployment are not wanted in southern Idaho."

Editorial after editorial, and statement after statement of various individuals and civic organizations give ample testimony to the far-reaching opposition in southern Idaho to Secretary Udall's unwarranted action.

On July 8, 1963, I introduced House Resolution 430 relative to the unwarranted unilateral action of the Secretary of the Interior to extend the Bonneville power marketing area into southern Idaho and parts of Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. My resolution provided for an expression from the House of Representatives that the Secretary refrain from implementing his order extending the Bonneville marketing area until proper investigations, public hearings, and congressional approval were had.

On July 8, 1963, the same day I introduced House Resolution 430 asking for a holdup on implementing the Secretary's order, we find Bonneville executing a new contract with the Raft River REA wherein the power bill for that utility will be cut in half. This action verifies the heading of my prior series of statements on the subject, "Bonneville Now Losing Millions Annually—Wants Larger Area To Lose More In." There can be no other conclusion when power that was being sold at cost by the Bureau of Reclamation is now being sold by Bonneville at one-half the cost.

What psychic powers impelled Bonneville to execute its first contract implementing Secretary Udall's order extending the Bonneville marketing area on the same day I introduced the resolution to hold up such action? It could be that Bonneville is trying to present a "fait accompli" before any action could be taken to prevent the implementation of the Secretary's order.

The Times-News of Twin Falls, Idaho, questions by what magic can "Bonneville—with the same facilities, same employees, and same costs—manage to cut the price of power in half." Its editorial, "Just Plain Magic," follows:

being supersensitive. The executives here and the secretarial staff welcomed me, and I forgot the rest of the people in the building."

Mrs. Harris has worked very hard ever since she left commercial high school 22 years ago in Atlantic City.

There have been many slights along the way, she admits, but these have not made her bitter. She has always tried to see the funny side of her situation.

"Without a sense of humor, a Negro would just disintegrate," she says.

She cites her first job in Washington when she became the first Negro stenographer in the old Railroad Retirement Building in 1941. Later two other Negro stenographers joined her. All three found it tough going.

The trouble was with their boss, a lady from New York, she says.

"She kept down-grading us until she had us working down in the basement," says Mrs. Harris. "We merely stuffed envelopes on the night shift."

The threesome took their grievances around the building, but nobody was interested until their New York supervisor was replaced by a lady from Nashville, Tenn.

"You learn a lot of funny things about geography," recalls Mrs. Harris. "We took our problems to our new boss from Tennessee, and in a week she had us back upstairs at our regular jobs in the stenographic pool, working daytime hours."

The irony of the attitude of the lady from the "more liberal North" in comparison with the justice of the lady from the "more racially prejudiced" South still has Mrs. Harris chuckling.

Mrs. Harris feels that she has been unusually lucky. She has risen steadily from one good job to another. But the average Negro girl finds herself "virtually excluded from jobs in private industry, especially in those firms that handle defense contracts," she says.

"There is an adequate supply of Negro girls with training for these jobs, but they never get called," she adds.

She attributes her own philosophy about the racial situation to her father, the late Theodore Sawyer, of Washington, who became the first Negro prize fight referee here and managed several boxers.

She agrees with President Kennedy that the great hope for the future of the Negro lies in better education.

She is giving the best education possible to her 12-year-old daughter Lisa. The child graduated from Green Acres School, a private school in Bethesda, and wound up her first year at Backus Junior High with a straight A average this year. She has passed all tests for entrance into the National Cathedral School for Girls. And her mother, who didn't make college herself, fully expects that Lisa will.

Mrs. Harris deplures one fact of American education for whites as well as Negroes.

"The schools teach only that the Negroes were freed as slaves," she says. "They don't teach anything about what the Negro has contributed to this country. They will have to start to do this so that the Negro can take pride in his race and want to add more to that achievement."

The Honorable Carl Vinson

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1963

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this occasion pass without joining

with my colleagues in paying my respects to the venerable and respected senior Member and dean of the House of Representatives, the beloved, admired, and respected CARL VINSON.

As the late Speaker Rayburn used to remind us, it is a high honor and responsibility to be elected once to this House—CARL VINSON has been sent here 25 successive times by his constituents of the Sixth District of Georgia. This record speaks eloquently for itself.

Among all the distinguished individuals who have served in this body I know of no one whose contributions to the public interest and the Nation's defenses have been greater than those of CARL VINSON. He towers like a mighty oak. His legislative achievements span a half century, and cover a multitude of subjects, because his interests have been as broad as our great Nation.

I sincerely want to say that during the entire course of my service in the House of Representatives I have never seen Chairman Vinson unprepared on any piece of legislation. We have all learned from his high example. We have tried to follow the pattern he has set.

I extend to you my most heartfelt respects and congratulations on this memorable occasion.

Freeman Tours Wrong Area or "If You Can't Win One Way, Try Another," by Orville

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1963

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, if Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman wants a break from his legislative and administrative chores, he could take a listening trip through America's farmlands rather than visiting the Soviet Union.

"No Mail From the Fans," a timely and worthwhile editorial from the July 7 issue of the Chicago Tribune, is given here:

NO MAIL FROM THE FANS

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman finally emerged from the retreat where he has been licking his wounds from the wheat referendum to say there is little evidence that farmers want a new wheat program. With an air of studied innocence, he said the farmers haven't been writing either to him or to Members of Congress since the wheat vote, which blasted administration efforts to put them under tight controls.

Moreover, said the Secretary, Congress is in no mood to waste any more time on wheat legislation. He indicated he has no plans for such legislation, although his Department has been studying possible alternatives to the defeated program that might be applied under present law.

This is an interesting change of attitude from the one Mr. Freeman displayed last year when he didn't wait for mail from the country before forcing Congress to authorize the controversial wheat program. Instead, he personally led a covey of high-pressure salesmen from his Department and the White House to Capitol Hill to blackjack recal-

citrant Democrats and some Republicans into voting for the proposal farmers subsequently rejected.

Since the referendum, three major bills to authorize a new wheat program have been introduced by Senators and Representatives who, presumably, are acting on behalf of their rural constituents. One bears the endorsement of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which represents several hundred thousand wheat growers among its 1.6 million member families. Mr. Freeman, of course, doesn't want any of these measures, because they all propose voluntary and fewer controls on agriculture instead of the compulsory restrictions he favors.

What the administration really wants, if it thought it could get away with it, is to avoid any new legislation and let wheat prices drop substantially on the 1964 crop. Then, according to this strategy, the administration will answer cries of economic distress by holding another referendum so farmers can approve the discredited control program they have just turned down.

This strategy fits in with the month-long trip to Russia and four Eastern European Communist countries the Secretary is starting July 13. That leaves little time for him to help work any new legislation through Congress before the trip and little time afterward before Congress adjourns, preoccupied as it is with civil rights and other matters.

Mr. Freeman could spend that month to better advantage on a trip through the rural areas of this country talking with American farmers. That is, unless the purpose of the Russian junket is to find out how the Soviets manage to keep their own farmers from jumping over the traces.

Ocean Shipping and the Lumber Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 22, 1963

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, competitive disadvantages are imposed on a segment of the Oregon lumber industry by requirements of the Jones Act which forbid use of foreign vessels in our intercoastal trade. Canadian competitors can trim shipping costs by about one-third by using foreign bottoms to ship lumber from British Columbia to our east coast markets.

A constituent, Mr. Robert F. Dwyer, of Portland, discussed the effect of the Jones Act on west coast lumber operations at a recent transportation and management conference under auspices of the Graduate School of Stanford University. Mr. Dwyer, a lumber manufacturer, is a knowledgeable spokesman for the industry and has devoted much time and energy to analysis of lumber industry problems. I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix, an excerpt from his recent address.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRANSPORTATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
(An address by Robert Francis Dwyer, vice president, Dwyer Lumber & Plywood Co., Portland, Oreg., delivered to the Graduate School of Stanford University)

I was asked to come here today to discuss some of the problems of our Northwest lum-